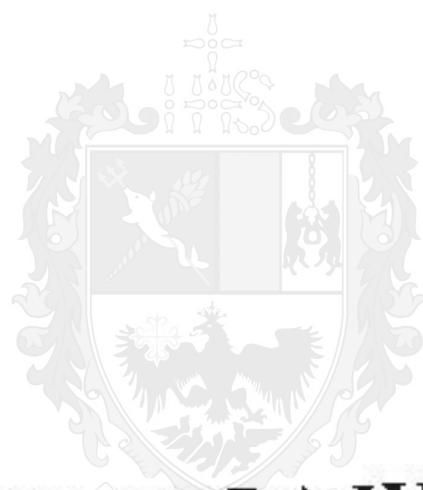


UNIVERSIDAD DEL SALVADOR
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DOCTORADO EN LENGUAS
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TESIS:

**LA INMIGRACIÓN ANGLO-IRLANDESA
EN LA ARGENTINA, JUNTO AL PROCESO
DE TRANSFORMACIÓN NACIONAL
ENTRE 1850 Y 1950, VISTO A TRAVÉS
DEL DESARROLLO FERROVIARIO DE LA
ÉPOCA.**



**THE ANGLO-IRISH IMMIGRATION,
TOGETHER WITH THE ARGENTINE
TRANSFORMATION PROCESS BETWEEN
THE YEARS 1850 AND 1950, ANALYZED
THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF
RAILWAYS IN THE PERIOD.**

INTRODUCTION	5
PART ONE: IRELAND	12
CHAPTER I	13
THE IRISH BEFORE THE EMIGRATION	14
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER ONE	15
1) THE BRITISH RULERS AND THEIR POLICY WITH IRELAND	16
1.a) HENRY VII OF ENGLAND	16
1.b) HENRY VIII OF ENGLAND	17
1.c) EDWARD VI	18
1.d) MARY TUDOR	20
1.e) ELIZABETH I	22
1.f) JAMES I	23
1.g) CHARLES I	25
1.h) OLIVER CROMWELL	26
1.i) CHARLES II	28
1.j) JAMES II	29
1.k) WILLIAM AND MARY	30
1.l) GEORGE I	33
1.m) GEORGE II	34
1.n) GEORGE III	35
2) SUMMARY OF THE ENGLISH DYNASTIES AND THEIR POLICY WITH IRELAND	37
2.a) IRELAND AND THE TUDOR RULERS	37
2.b) IRELAND BETWEEN THE LATE FIFTEENTH AND MID-SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES	37
3) IRELAND AND THE STUARTS	38
4) THE CROMWELLIAN PERIOD IN IRELAND	39
5) THE RESTORATION IN IRELAND	39
6) IRELAND AND THE THE HANOVERIAN KINGS	40
THE CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER ONE	43
CHAPTER II	44
THE IRISH IN AUSTRALIA, AMERICA AND ARGENTINA	45
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER TWO	46
1) THE IRISH IMMIGRATION	48
1.a) SOME IMMIGRATION GROUPS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES	50
1.b) THE FIRST IRISH IMMIGRANTS IN THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE	54
1.c) THE IRISH IMMIGRANTS IN CHASCOMUS AND THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS	57
1.d) THE IRISH COLONY OF ARGENTINE SALTO (SALTO ARGENTINO)	59
2) SOME IRISH PERSONALITIES IN OUR COUNTRY	61
2.a) THOMAS SAINT GEORGE ARMSTRONG	61
2.b) DIEGO GAYNOR	63
2.c) FATHER ANTHONY DOMINIC FAHY	65
2.d) EDWARD CASEY	68
CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER TWO	71

PART II: ENGLAND	74
CHAPTER III	75
ENGLAND BEFORE THE SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	76
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER THREE	77
1) THE BRITISH DEVELOPMENT IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES	78
2) SOME NEW PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES	81
2.a) <i>JOHN LOCKE</i>	81
2.b) <i>JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU</i>	82
2.c) <i>JOHN STUART MILL AND UTILITARIANISM</i>	84
3) INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	88
3.a) <i>ENGLISH INDUSTRY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY</i>	88
3.b) <i>THE FACTORY WORKERS</i>	92
4) THE BRITISH KINGS DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	93
4.a) <i>GEORGE IV</i>	93
4.b) <i>WILLIAM IV</i>	95
5) THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS	98
THE CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER THREE	100
CHAPTER FOUR	101
THE BRITISH IMMIGRATION AND INVESTMENTS IN ARGENTINA	102
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER FOUR	103
1) THE BRITISH IMMIGRATION AND INVESTMENTS IN ARGENTINA	104
2) THE STARTING INDUSTRY IN ARGENTINA: HOW THE ARGENTINE SERVICES WERE TRANSFERRED TO FOREIGN INVESTORS	109
3) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARGENTINE DEVELOPMENT	113
3.a) <i>BRITISH INVESTMENTS IN ARGENTINA IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY</i>	115
THE CONCLUSIONS OF CHAPTER FOUR	121
PART III: ARGENTINA	122
CHAPTER FIVE	123
ARGENTINA BEFORE 1850	124
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER FIVE	125
1) THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL CLASSES IN EUROPE AND IN ARGENTINA	126
2) THE FIRST GROUPS OF BRITISH SETTLERS IN ARGENTINA	128
2.a) <i>THE CRIOLLOS</i>	130
3) THE YEARS AFTER THE MAY REVOLUTION	132
3.a) <i>BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA'S PRESIDENCY</i>	135
3.b) <i>JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS'S GOVERNMENT</i>	140
3.c) <i>BUENOS AIRES AND THE CONFEDERACY OF PROVINCES OF THE RIVER PLATE</i>	143
3.d) <i>ARGENTINA AND ITS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY</i>	144
THE CONCLUSIONS OF CHAPTER FIVE	149
CHAPTER SIX	150
ARGENTINA BETWEEN 1850 AND 1950	151
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER SIX	152
1) THE ARGENTINE PHENOMENON OF THE SOCIAL CLASSES BETWEEN 1850 AND 1950	153
1.a) <i>THE FIRST MOVEMENTS OF THE WORKERS IN ARGENTINA</i>	154

2) POLITICAL CHARACTERISTICS AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND THE ANALYSIS OF SOME PRESIDENCIES	156
2.a) <i>LUIS SAENZ PEÑA'S PRESIDENCY (1892 - 1898)</i>	157
2.b) <i>JULIO ARGENTINO ROCA'S PRESIDENCY (1880 - 1886) (1898 - 1904)</i>	158
2.c) <i>MANUEL QUINTANA'S PRESIDENCY (1904 - 1906)</i>	159
2.d) <i>JOSE FIGUEROA ALCORTA'S PRESIDENCY (1906 - 1910)</i>	160
3) CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME IRISH COLONIES OF THE NINETEENTH AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURIES	161
4) OTHER IMMIGRATION WAVES OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY	164
5) ARGENTINA IN THE MID TWENTIETH CENTURY	165
CONCLUSIONS OF CHAPTER SIX	171
PART IV: RAILWAYS AS A PARAMETER OF THE ARGENTINE DEVELOPMENT	173
CHAPTER SEVEN	174
THE HISTORY OF THE ARGENTINE RAILWAYS	175
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER SEVEN	176
1) RAILWAYS IN ARGENTINA	178
2) RAILWAY LINES OF THE BUENOS AIRES DISTRICT	180
2.a) <i>SOCIEDAD DEL CAMINO DE HIERRO DE BUENOS AIRES AL OESTE</i>	180
2.b) <i>THE BUENOS AIRES WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	185
2.c) <i>BUENOS AIRES - ENSENADA RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	188
2.d) <i>NORTH BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	190
2.e) <i>THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION</i>	193
2.f) <i>"BUENOS AIRES AND CAMPANA RAILWAY COMPANY"</i>	194
2.g) <i>"BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO RAILWAY COMPANY"</i>	197
2.h) <i>THE BUENOS AIRES MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	198
2.i) <i>COMPAGNIE GENERALE DE CHEMINS DE FER DANS LA PROVINCE DE BUENOS AIRES</i>	199
2.j) <i>FERROCARRIL PROVINCIAL DE BUENOS AIRES</i>	200
2.k) <i>THE THREE NARROW GAUGE LINES OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AIRES</i>	201
3) THE RAILWAY LINES OF THE SOUTH BUENOS AIRES DISTRICTS	207
3.a) <i>THE BRITISH PROMOTERS OF THE "GREAT SOUTH BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY COMPANY" AND THE ROLE OF THE ARGENTINE STATE</i>	207
3.b) <i>THE GREAT SOUTH BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY COMPANY"</i>	208
4) LINES OF THE CENTRAL REGIONS	213
4.a) <i>THE FIRST INTER - PROVINCIAL RAILWAY LINE</i>	213
4.b) <i>THE BUILDING OF THE ROSARIO - CORDOBA RAILWAY LINE "CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY"</i>	215
4.c) <i>CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY, BUENOS AIRES - ROSARIO RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR MERGER WITH THE NEW CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY</i>	219
4.d) <i>THE HISTORY OF CERANA RAILWAY BRANCH</i>	232
5) RAILWAYS OF THE CENTRAL COLONIES	235
5.a) <i>SANTA FE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	241
5.b) <i>ROSARIO PUERTO BELGRANO RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	243
6) RAILWAY LINES OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT	246
6.a) <i>THE ANDEAN RAILWAY LINE</i>	246
6.b) <i>BUENOS AIRES AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND GREAT ARGENTINE WESTERN RAILWAY</i>	249
7) THE RAILWAY LINES OF THE EASTERN DISTRICTS	251
7.a) <i>THE RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES</i>	251
8) THE RAILWAY LINES OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT	253
8.a) <i>THE BUILDING OF THE FIRST STATE LINES</i>	253
8.b) <i>CENTRAL CORDOBA RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	255
8.c) <i>FERROCARRIL CENTRAL NORTE ARGENTINO AND CENTRAL CORDOBA RAILWAY COMPANY</i>	256
8.d) <i>THE RAILWAY LINES IN CHACO AND SANTA FE</i>	257

9) ARGENTINE RAILWAYS IN THE TIMES OF THE GREAT WORLD WAR	259
THE CONCLUSIONS OF CHAPTER SEVEN	261
CHAPTER EIGHT	263
THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY NETWORK	264
PURPOSE OF CHAPTER EIGHT	265
1) EVOLUTION OF POPULATION IN SOME ARGENTINE DISTRICTS	266
2) THE ARGENTINE RAILWAYS AND THEIR IMPORTANT CENTRES	266
2.a) ROSARIO, CORDOBA, SANTA FE; RAILWAY CENTRES OF "CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY"	267
2.b) CORDOBA, THE RAILWAY CENTRE OF "CENTRAL CORDOBA RAILWAY COMPANY"	270
2.c) CORDOBA THE TOURISTIC CENTRE OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE CENTRAL CORDOBA RAILWAY COMPANY	270
2.d) THE MOST IMPORTANT RAILWAY LINES AND CENTRAL BRANCHES	271
2.e) JUNIN, A RAILWAY CENTRE OF THE BUENOS AIRES AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY; A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CITY	273
2.f) THE GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF JUNIN AND ITS FIRST RAILWAY LINE	274
2.g) JUNIN RAILWAY WORKSHOPS	275
3) WIDE GAUGE LINES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY	278
4) THE PROBLEM OF RAILWAY DISTRIBUTION IN ARGENTINA	278
5) THE RAILWAY LINES IN ARGENTINA IN 1942 AND THE PERIOD OF NATIONALIZATION	281
6) THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL LINES IN 1948	282
6.a) THE ORIGIN OF FERROCARRIL NACIONAL GENERAL BARTOLOME MITRE	282
6.b) FERROCARRIL NACIONAL GENERAL SAN MARTIN, THE BUENOS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY	284
6.c) FERROCARRIL NACIONAL GENERAL URQUIZA	287
6.d) FIRST STEP: FERROCARRIL NACIONAL GENERAL ROCA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILWAY LINES IN THE SOUTH OF BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE	291
6.e) SECOND STEP: FERROCARRIL ROCA FINALLY MERGED WITH GREAT SOUTH BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY COMPANY	294
6.f) FERROCARRIL NACIONAL GENERAL BELGRANO	295
7) THE NATIONAL MERGER OF 1948 AND THE NEW RAILWAY POLICY:	299
7.a) SOME NEGLECTED STATIONS OF THE NARROW GAUGE LINES AFTER THE SUDDEN CLOSE - DOWN OF THE RAILWAY LINES IN 1990	300
CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER EIGHT	304
CHAPTER NINE	306
THE RAILWAY TECHNICAL STRUCTURE	307
THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER NINE	308
1) GENERAL CONCEPTS IN CHAPTER NINE	309
2) SELF - PROPELLED RAILCARS	309
2.a) DREWRY DIESEL RAILCARS	309
2.b) BIRMINGHAM DIESEL RAILCARS IN THE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY	310
2.c) LOCOMOTIVES, WAGONS AND RAIL CARS FOR THE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY	311
2.d) RAILCARS IN THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY	312
2.e) NOTES ON GANZ AND COMPANY OF HUNGARY	316
2.f) GANZ DIESEL RAILCARS IN CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY	317
2.g) GANZ RAILCARS IN THE BUENOS AIRES AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY	318
3) THE MOST IMPORTANT STEAM LOCOMOTIVES IN THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY LINES	320
3.a) THE STEAM LOCOMOTIVES SERIAL 100 IN BUENOS AIRES AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY	320
3.b) THE GREAT BRITISH "CAPROTTI" STEAM LOCOMOTIVES	322
3.c) STEAM LOCOMOTIVES OF THE SOUTH BUENOS AIRES RAILWAY COMPANY	324
CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER NINE	327

ILLUSTRATIONS	329
CONCLUSION	373
EPILOGUE	393
GENERAL REMARKS	400
BIBLIOGRAPHY	405
TEXT BOOKS	406
WEB SITES	411
MAGAZINES:	413
OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION	416
INDEX	418



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To Jesus Christ, our Lord,
who gave me strength and a clear mind
to work with this thesis



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To my grandfather, Angel,
who led me into the wonders
of the Railway history

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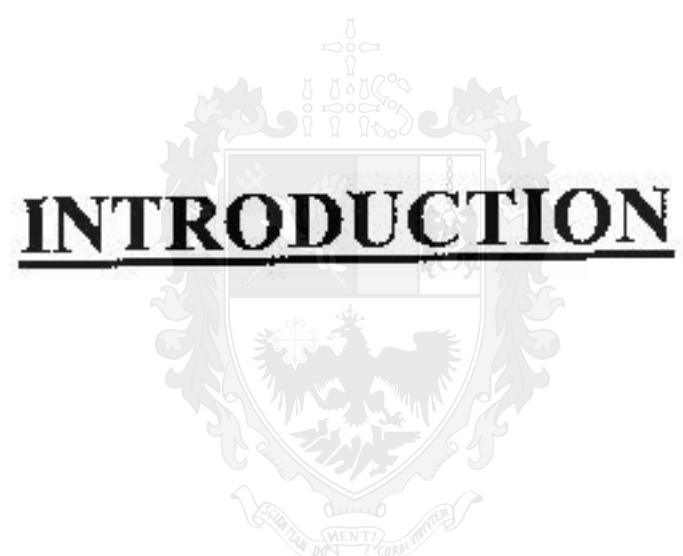
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They made our thesis possible and gave us the help we needed, all along this year's work.



INTRODUCTION

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1) THE GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE THESIS

We shall point out four basic concepts, which will be the kernel of our thesis. 1. *The Irish immigration to our country and the Irish settlers' amazing activities*, either in finances or in the rural work. In fact, both of them turned the Irish settlers' work into the main key to the Argentine development of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. 2. *The British immigration*, which mainly came to our country to manage the foreign companies. Railways became, perhaps, the most important investment, which the British financiers effected in our country, during that period. 3. *The Argentine situation between 1850 and 1950*. Foreign investments and the further management of the Companies were the key of our difficult process of modernization and development. 4. *Railways in Argentina became the parameter of our development*. The building of new lines determined the rate of progress, which the country was undergoing, during a contentious period of political struggle. The immigrations helped in the industrial and commercial transformation of the country, between the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. The British immigrants that came to our country, at that time, administered the British companies, which the British Crown and the private companies had started in Buenos Aires. Argentina was one of the first countries to receive the British investments that afterwards brought about its process of deep change and one of the privileged countries to experience the Irish immigration. In fact, the Irish settlers came to Argentina in a different way compared to other immigrants. The Irish people became special since they were ready to apply their new farming techniques and thus to transform our rural life, with them. Notwithstanding this, we shall mention these items, again, at the end of this introduction, but from a different point of view.

Our work will deal with the characteristics of the Argentine development, between 1850 and the years immediately after the Second World War. It was a period of almost one hundred years that witnessed the first great Argentine change, genuinely favoured by the European immigration. The great famine, in Ireland, had made many Irish people come to the decision of emigrating to begin life abroad. They mainly chose some American countries and Australia, though Argentina became one of the best countries, which allowed them to work and prosper.

The setting of our work will be the whole Argentine Country, though, at first, it will be focused in Buenos Aires City and its outskirts. As trains improved, the Country developed and the provinces also became significant either politically or economically. The central provinces were the first to expand, then the eastern ones and finally the northern regions. We shall also work on the Argentine foreign relations, which mainly dealt with England, in that period. The work will finally focus on Railways, the principal factor of the Argentine development, as we have stated before. We shall, definitely, prove our premise by analyzing the Railway development.

Argentina underwent its modernizing process while Railways improved. Actually, Irish Colonies were some of the principal promoters of train services, both in Buenos Aires and in Santa Fe, as they knew that trains were essential for linking distant places and producing the great change needed. They could carry merchandise and raw products to the principal markets and to the principal ports too. Accordingly, British companies invested in the Argentine Railway System and laid out lines that connected even the most distant provinces. From 1857 to 1948 Argentina developed a Railway network of about 44000 km long.

Nevertheless, Argentina was always liable to have important monopolies; 1) *the former ones were the carts which hindered the proper development of certain Railway lines like the Andean branches between Villa Mercedes and Mendoza.* 2) *The latter were the buses and trucks, which monopolize the transport system, even today, in the whole country.* Trains proved to be efficient, safe and comfortable, although the real period when Argentina profited from their services was no longer than one hundred years. As a matter of fact, we wonder what could have happened in Argentina if trains had increased their services of the first seventy years, from 1850 to 1920. We could suppose that production would reach the markets and ports in better and safer conditions as well as paying lower fares, than today. Towns and cities could, probably have better connections if train services had increased their services, which the private companies had started many years before the nationalization and then the Argentine administration, unquestionably neglected.

Our Argentine history is full of Irish and British contributions, which have modified part of our tradition.

1. *The wire fences.* The Irish landowners started this system as it was not known in our Country years before they came. In fact, the division of properties in our Country was very difficult and uncertain up to then. Nevertheless, even today some Northern provinces use the old stone system to set up divisions in land.
2. *The Charity Groups.* These were new creations, which the Irish immigrants introduced in the higher circles of our main cities. The charity groups or associations, were organized by the high class people and the richest Irish settlers, in our Country who had come to invest in land owning or in the starting industry. In fact benevolence had existed in Argentina since the Colonial times, but the higher Irish families did it more diligently, in organizations, churches or at schools by teaching the young children good habits and the Catholic faith.
3. *They were also pioneers in the foundation of new clubs and intellectual circles.* Many Irish settlers had already enjoyed institutions of that sort in London for many years and now promoted them in Argentina having two main purposes: the increase of intellectual habits and the training of sports and games. Edward Casey was one of the leaders of the building of the Jockey Club, in Buenos Aires. Today's Alumni, the football Club, was, in the beginning, created by an Irish couple who had founded a School in Buenos Aires, in the first decade of the twentieth century. They originally gave the team the English name of "English High School".
4. *The Spanish word "Semaforo" comes from the English one "Semaphore", which is a Railway or Navy word meaning a group of signals that regulate train traffic or the arrivals and departures of ships in a port. They use the red, yellow and green light to indicate the free or the impeded pass of vehicles. In Argentina, this word was first used among the railway workers, when they referred to a group of signals in a head station. This last item could be interpreted as a symbol of the importance of Railways in Argentina.*

2) OUR THESIS IS A WORK OF NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

We shall state the National significance of three of the main subjects, above mentioned. a) *The European immigration to our Country.* b) *The Argentine Railways.* c.)

The process of the Argentine development. We believe that we shall undertake a National responsibility if we want to explain these items with the sense of duty they entail and with a deep sense of acknowledgement to our ancestors whom we should always bear in mind. We think that we must transmit their relevance, as they are part of a singular process in Argentine history. In fact, no Argentine student should leave school without having read about the importance of our European ancestors; about the colonization, which the Railway lines produced in our country, during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth, and finally the importance of the Argentine purpose of developing and increasing both our population and our industrial production.

The European immigration to our Country, which mainly took place between 1850 and 1950, had special characteristics. Most of the European immigrants came to Argentina with an experience, which Argentina needed, to start a new phase in its history. Centuries of struggle and vicissitude gave the European people a different conception of life. They were, really, hard workers and quite responsible for their duty. The Irish immigrants were trustworthy and hardworking. As a matter of fact, most of them dreamt of giving back to this country, the promising future, they had found in the fertile Pampas. Most families became half Irish and half Argentine, since they adopted these lands, as their new home, where they could freely work and practise the Catholic faith. They also set up Colonies, which became well developed and quite promising for the starting Argentine industry. Our chapters will be especially concerned with the Irish and British settlers in our country, as we think they were the ones, who gave our history, the best advantages. We shall also explain all throughout the work, the Irish and British particular influence and the way they gave Argentina two different types of help within the same National background.

The Argentine Railways, gave our country, a special position among the Latin American Countries. As a matter of fact, the 75% of our country became connected by Railway lines and that gave Argentina a singular push forward between 1850 and 1950. The private Railway Companies had National regulations, about urbanization and train services, which they fulfilled carefully and efficiently. In fact, apart from these foreign Railway Companies, there were National Railway lines of urban development. They were built exclusively for the internal development of the country, though they were, in

particular, the first ones which started being closed down from 1958 onwards; the line “Mitre – Tigre delta” was one of them. Probably, many Argentine men and women have never thought about this, consequently they could never have praised the value of Railways, which Argentina pitifully neglected in the last twenty years. Actually, all the small towns and cities which are spoiled and almost abandoned nowadays, have been part of the plans that middle and high class people made either in Buenos Aires or in the inner provinces, many decades ago.

The Argentine process of development, which started in the mid nineteenth century, was one of the most ambitious processes of our history. Argentina had no money or experience to start it, so it needed the help of the most developed Countries. Therefore, England became here and also in many other countries, the great investor and architect of this new piece of modern history. We shall acknowledge and analyze the purpose of our ancestors and the great work of the Argentine leaders, who thought that Argentina would become a great Nation in a near future. On the other hand, many critics still argue against these facts and refute them, though they did not find an alternative plan, which could give the country the solution to its endless difficulties.



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WE SHALL PROVE THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESIS:

THE IRISH IMMIGRANTS were alongside with the British settlers the basis of the Argentine development from 1850 to 1920. They brought new skills and worked the land with new agricultural techniques that changed the face of the country.

THE BRITISH FINANCIERS invested in Argentina and created new public companies that helped immensely in the Argentine process of change.

RAILWAYS IN ARGENTINA were the essential factor that made possible the development and modernization of the country. Argentine development took place at the time train services started their improvement.

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PART ONE: IRELAND

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THE IRISH BEFORE THE EMIGRATION



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THE PURPOSE OF CHAPTER ONE

Chapter I covers the period of history between the late fifteenth century and the mid- nineteenth century. It deals with the Kings and Queens of the Tudor dynasty, those of the Stuart House and then three of the Hanoverian line. In chapter one, we shall study. 1) *The Tudor Rulers* who were Normans and who imposed the Anglican faith, on Great Britain and Ireland. 2) *The Stuart kings*, their Scottish line and the struggle to restore Catholicism, in England and in Ireland. 3) *The Hanoverian line*, their German origin and the definite Protestant supremacy. All of them were rulers of England and Ireland and they imposed their laws on both countries. Ireland rebelled continually as it never accepted the English authority in their country. The Irish struggle was religious, political and economic and it became more violent every time Irish people saw that the promises made were not fulfilled

This Chapter shows how events happened and how the English domination and ambition led Ireland into crisis. The most outstanding Irish families left their country before the great disaster of the mid - nineteenth century. Some of them fled to countries among which Argentina could be mentioned. Most of them pushed to be free from starvation, nonetheless, there were others who could not leave their country and died of hunger.

Irish people are seen, in this chapter as heroes of Nationalism and great defenders of their land whether at home or abroad.

1) THE BRITISH RULERS AND THEIR POLICY WITH IRELAND

1.a) HENRY VII OF ENGLAND

Henry became king of England in 1485 and he reigned until 1509. Ireland represented a major challenge for him, as it was in fact, ruled by the Irish chieftains and the British Government only controlled a small section of the Island called the English Pale. Henry could not appoint a Council in Ireland though he was King of England and Lord of Ireland. This situation would not last for long; only when the Geraldines and the Fitzgeralds, which were the great leading dynasties in Ireland, were stripped of all their posts, could Henry impose an English version on the Government for the whole of Ireland. Henry VII appointed his son Prince Henry as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the position of Lord Deputy was given to Sir Edward Poyning. Actually this new form, established for ruling Ireland, was a Lieutenancy managed by an English Lieutenant and represented by a Lord Deputy, as representative of the English King.

Edward Poyning had to bring the remaining Chieftains under the control of and the submission to the King of England. Henry gave Edward such a mission because he knew he was his best advisor and a trustworthy member of his Government. Edward Poyning, in fact, tried to impose the English monarchical authorities on Ireland and became quite successful. He first controlled the Irish Parliament and issued a law by which he established that the Irish Parliament could only meet with the English king's consent.

The new law aimed at Edward Poyning's intention to make Ireland obedient to the English Monarchy, planned from his position as Viceroy and Lord Deputy of Ireland, on 1st December 1494. He started by declaring that the Irish Parliament had to be placed under the authority of the English Parliament, thus all matters of legislation and law, passed by the Irish legislature would have to be approved first by the King of England, his Council and the English Parliament as well as the executive Council of Dublin, before gaining approval. Therefore, the Irish Parliament could only be summoned by a direct consent of the English Government.

The facts explained above marked the beginning of a direct Tudor rule in Ireland, although Henry VII was still forced to rely on the old Irish Nobility such as the

Earls of Kildare and O'Neill. The cost of maintaining the English law in Ireland was simply too great, so Henry, who had always behaved prudently, decided to rule through the Chieftains again. This is, once again, a great example of the strong Irish spirit and love for their country. Religion was, perhaps, one of the most important issues that led Ireland to struggle against the English rule and consequently to struggle for their identity, though Henry VII was still a Roman Catholic King of England.-

1.b) HENRY VIII OF ENGLAND

Towards 1534, Henry VIII started a more active policy in Irish affairs. He according to the English plans. As the Earl's reasons were not clear enough and became rather inadequate for the British King's opinion, Kildare was sent to the tower and later executed. This was, perhaps, only one of a great succession of ill-treatments that the English Kings imposed on the Irish people, for hundreds of years. Here, we should place the end of the great Kildare family in Ireland. In fact, though Silken Thomas, who was the son of the executed Earl of Kildare, rose in arms, he was defeated, accused of high treason and sent to England.

In the next years of his reign, Henry VIII increased his power, either in England or in Ireland and he continued appointing a Lord Deputy to rule the Irish Lands. The Irish Parliament, which was under the authority of the English one, acknowledged Henry as King of Ireland and imposed the acceptance of Henry as head of the Irish church, too. Ireland should break away from the Pope and accept the shutting down of the monasteries, in the whole country. This command was never obeyed in Ireland, though monasteries were ransacked by the English forces. All these measures were, in fact, too heavy and in many cases, too difficult to be fulfilled, so Henry turned to persuading the remaining Irish Chieftains to pay homage to the English Institutions. If they complied with this, he would restore their titles and properties, everywhere. Thomas Cromwell¹ proposed the great extent of this policy as he wanted to bring The Pale under the complete control of England. Nevertheless, Ireland had played a minor part in Henry's affairs up to the great breach with

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¹ **THOMAS CROMWELL**, (1485 – 1540) He became Henry VII's adviser between 1534 and 1540. SOURCE OF INFORMATION
englishhistorynet.cromwell_thomas

Rome. Up to that moment, the English dominions did not go further than "The Pale" and the Irish nobility ruled the rest of Ireland. However, Thomas Cromwell sent troops to the Pale and imposed a strong policy that could soon extend the Royal power further into the Irish territory. He introduced a law of 42 statutes that aimed at acknowledging the supremacy of the English Kings and the Protestant faith in the whole Irish territory.

It was 1534 when the breach with Rome was completed, by the Act of Supremacy, which made the King of England the Head of the Church. Any effective opposition was suppressed by the Act of Succession by which a number of prominent men became careful watchers and executors of its statutes. Many laymen and Church personalities, including Chancellor Sir Thomas Moore, were executed, as they were not ready to accept Henry's supreme power in the Church of England and Ireland. Thomas Cromwell's supervision and visit to the different monasteries between 1534 and 1536 led the English Parliament to pass an Act by which smaller monasteries in England and Ireland were confiscated and granted to the Great English landowners.

Between 1536 and 1537, Henry VIII dealt with rebellions in the North of England and in Ireland, where hundreds of people protested against the economic measures and the close down of the Roman Catholic monasteries. At that time, Henry also ordered a ten articles Act that established some Protestant doctrinal points and the issue of the New English Bible. Those articles would be imposed in England and in Ireland, though only six of the ten Articles changed the fundamental principles of the Roman Catholic doctrine. Henry VIII's policy in Irish affairs mostly dealt with the religious reformation, which the Irish inhabitants would never accept. Furthermore, the Reform was the cause of a large succession of rebellions against the English rule of Ireland.

1.c) EDWARD VI

Edward VI was born in 1537. He was the Son of King Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Henry's third wife. Years before his death; Henry VIII had been given the power to name his successors. He decided to leave the throne of England. 1) *To Edward, his son.* 2) *To Edward's heirs*, but if he had not any, the throne would be for Henry's daughter Mary. 3) *If Mary's line failed the throne would be given to Elizabeth.* 4) *The last and fourth possibility would be for Mary*, Henry VIII's youngest sister. Actually, this line was

followed exactly because in the end the Crown was passed to the descendants of Henry's youngest sister, Mary of the Scots.

When Edward succeeded his father, he was only nine and a regency was obviously needed to rule the Country. Henry VIII had appointed a Council with men of different tendencies before he died, but facts became really controversial. Edward Seymour, uncle to Edward and Duke of Somerset managed to be Edward's regent and Lord Protector. Seymour's policy was divided into two main purposes. 1. *The economic changes*. 2. *The religious changes*. Both economy and religion turned to be the great difficulties of this period, either in England or in Ireland. The process of converting corn and vegetable lands into pasture was the first great problem that led many land owners into poverty. Agriculture and farm products became less profitable than cattle-breeding, although they were required in the main world markets. Most lands in England and in Ireland were given over to pasture, in Edward's times. Less handiwork was needed and the consequent unemployment rose everywhere. Irish workers became simply ruined as they continued depending on the will of the great English landowners.

The Duke of Somerset tried to show that England and also Ireland could go further in the Reformation affairs, so he ordered Cranmer² to draw up a service in English and write the great "Prayer Book," which has partly been used up to our days. That book consisted of forty five articles for the Church of England. Somerset acted hastily, he sent commissioners round England and Ireland to pull down the Catholic images in the churches, to continue the closing of monasteries and to carry out the worst persecutions on the Catholic Guilds, either in England or in Ireland. They confiscated the properties of the guilds, which in fact were the religious properties that had characterized both countries for many years. Rebellions sprang in the north and west of England as well as in the whole of the Irish territory. Riots continued in Ireland for many years, since they would never accept to be imposed on by Protestantism. In 1556 a second Prayer Book, which was even more strict, was written. It was closer to the continental doctrine of Reformation and had a deep German influence.

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² **THOMAS CRANMER** He was born in 1489 in Aslacton, England. He was the son of Thomas Cranmer and his wife Anne Hartfield. He became Archbishop of Canterbury during Henry VI's times. He was executed in 1556 during the Catholic reformation of Queen Mary's reign. **SOURCE OF INFORMATION** Collier's Encyclopedia. Cromwell Ed. U.S.A. 1964. Book 3

Edward's health turned weaker every day, so Catholic reformers became eager for a possible Catholic succession, since Mary, Edward's aunt was appointed as one of the most favoured heirs to the throne. Ireland became expectant, since a Catholic Queen on the throne of England could mean a way back to the reforms and a Catholic restoration in their country. Edward died in 1553 and Mary was proclaimed Queen of England and Ireland.

1.d) MARY TUDOR

Mary Tudor was also known as "Mary Queen of England", and nicknamed "Bloody Mary". She was born at Greenwich on February 1516 and was the daughter of Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon, so she held the Roman Catholic faith. She was proclaimed Queen of England and Ireland after Edward VI's death in 1553, although she was out of any sympathy in the whole territory of England. On the other hand, Ireland was expectant and hopeful of having consequent religious benefits with a Roman Catholic Queen in the throne of England. Nobody could tell beforehand if Mary would bring England and eventually Ireland under the power of Rome or if she would let things go without any change, as, she was half Spanish by her Mother's line and half Tudor by her Father's line.

Mary's reign was divided into two well marked periods. 1. *A time of Consolidation or Reformation of the unseasonable measures imposed under Edward's reign.* 2. *The period when she started applying her most desirable plans for the Roman Catholic Restoration.* England did not receive the idea of her marriage to Philip of Spain with any acceptance but she married him all the same. The English union to Spain became quite unpopular in the whole country and caused a number of rebellions that set Mary's Government in great danger. She married Philip II of Spain in 1554 and felt backed enough to impose the restoration of the Roman Catholic faith in England. It was during this period that she carried out the most severe persecutions on the Protestant followers. Archbishop Cranmer was deprived of his titles and sees, consequently the Reformation Acts of Edward VI were completely abolished. Mary committed the worst assassinations in the name of the Reform and went as far as sending Elizabeth, her own sister, to the tower on suspicion of high treason. Her personal plans were part of her policy, and they eventually turned to be inhuman for the opposers. She hoped she would give birth to a child, to provide the Crown

with an heir and leave Elizabeth out of any Royal heritage. Mary was thirty seven when she came to the throne and her marriage to Philip meant no advantages, but dangers for England. Spain was, at that time the strongest Empire in Europe and Spain could pretend to absorb England and have it as a province, which was a real threat, for the British people. Irish people, on the other hand, had other ideas in mind. They knew that Mary was half English and half Spanish, with a Spanish husband. That meant great possibilities for Ireland, in two main ways: 1. *that Mary would leave them to themselves both in politics and religion.* 2. *That Spain, as it was Ireland's ally, would help them in their struggle for free Roman Catholic practice and self command of their Government.* But these expectations did not go further than simple hope. Precautions were taken beforehand, Mary would rule England and Ireland and have no influence on any Spanish affair and Philip would rule Spain with no command of the English Army or Navy or any control of the English and Irish Government.

Very soon, Mary ordered her followers to burn high religious personalities like Thomas Cranmer, who had been Archbishop of Canterbury during Edward VI's reign, and all the others, who had helped to put Edward Seymour's Reformation into definite practice. They were all burnt at the stake. Mary's period was but a great struggle for restoring the Catholic faith. Nothing did she do to put England at the level of Spain. On the other hand, Calais, which was the last continental dominion, was lost during her Government. In 1555, in spite of all previous cautions about absolute power over England and Ireland, Mary was given a Papal Bull, which stated that Philip and she were the Monarchs of Ireland. Consequently, the Roman Church accepted the link between the Kingdoms of England and Ireland. The midlands of Laois and Offaly were named after the new Monarchs as "Queen's County" and "King's County". During her times English colonists were settled in the Irish midlands to reduce the attacks on the Pale and reaffirm the English domination on Ireland. This was, perhaps, another of the long list of disillusionments that the Irish people had to suffer all throughout history. Mary died in 1558, leaving behind important deaths, no heirs and a strong reformation that could not be put into complete practice.

1.e) ELIZABETH I

When Mary Tudor died in 1558, Elizabeth succeeded her sister, according to Henry VIII's will. The first and most important problem that Elizabeth faced was that of the religious persecutions. England had suffered continuous changes since the times of Henry VIII. He had broken his dependence on Rome and named himself Chief of the Church of England. Although the doctrine continued unchanged, Edward VI introduced the reforms in the doctrine through the Duke of Somerset, but it was said that they were unpopular and unseasonable. Mary, on the other hand, was Catholic so she forced the Parliament to impose a reversal to the situation before Henry VIII, in all religious affairs. Finally, Elizabeth proved to be more careful and wise in certain aspects of her policy. She was Protestant, since her parents also were and she managed to introduce a reform that could establish Protestantism in England again. No Roman Catholic accepted her as a legal heir to the throne of England because the Pope never acknowledged the marriage of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn; however important facts favoured Elizabeth's cause and the most important of them was Mary's bloody policy. Her persecutions and executions turned her figure to be unpopular and worked out in favour of the Protestant cause.

This was the moment when Elizabeth had to define the way to take sides: 1) *Catholics became unpopular and their cause seemed to be foreign to the English people, as the Head of it was the Pope sitting in Rome.* Catholicism was the cause of Philip of Spain and that of Mary Queen of Scots. 2) *Protestantism seemed to be the National cause.* Elizabeth's roots were Protestant, but things were not easy for her, if the number of rebellions and plots were taken into account. Reactions appeared inside and outside England and the most rebellious country was Ireland which had held the Roman Catholic Faith, all throughout history. Shane O'Neill's rebellion happened in the early years of Elizabeth's reign. Shane O'Neill plotted with Mary Queen of Scots and Charles IX of France against Elizabeth. He sought to rule Ulster and most of Ireland supported him, but he was defeated all the same, proclaimed traitor to the British Crown and executed. Ireland never accepted the Anglican faith.³ Elizabeth's reign coincided with the period known as

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³ **ANGLICAN FAITH** The Anglican Church proclaimed the Catholic Faith based on the Scriptures. The 39 articles were first nailed to the Church door, in 1562 and were written to give way to the faith of the Church of England.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION www.Anglicanub.ca/faith/faith.html

“Counter Reformation”, in the rest of Europe, and Ireland was the Country where this movement happened more intensely.

Jesuit priests were sent to the Irish monasteries, which had not been destroyed and obtained great political influence in all Irish affairs. In fact, when Elizabeth was excommunicated by Pope Pius V,⁴ Ireland chose the Pope as its temporal Ruler. Rebellions continued and the most striking one was that of the Earl of Desmond who gathered forces and met the Spanish armies that landed and occupied Sherwick in the north of the Country. The foreign forces were defeated and the Irish soldiers were killed, unless they could capture the head of any other Irish soldier. Most of Ireland was converted into a desert, so by 1580 no less than 30000 people died of starvation. Those who could not prove their innocence in the rebellion were either killed or deprived of all rights and all properties, while those who were declared friendly to the English Crown only summed up a few and were given back their lands. This fact meant that the new landowners in Ireland would be the Englishmen and named by the English Crown. They could work the land and obtain their benefits from it.

Another great rebellion was that of Hugh O'Neill, Duke of Tyrone. He was also helped by the Spaniards, who had made an alliance with him. The Pope also supported him and promised indulgences to all who rose in Ireland in defence of the Catholic Church. This situation was, perhaps, the most dangerous in Elizabeth's times, but English forces were well organized and strong enough to recover all England had lost. Lord Mounjoy was sent to Ireland, with troops; he defeated the Spanish forces and made Tyrone surrender. At the time of Elizabeth's death, the conquest of Ireland was complete. She died in 1603, being Queen of England and Ireland.-

1.f) JAMES I

He was born in 1566 in Edinburgh. He was the only son of Mary Queen of Scots and Henry Steward, Duke of Darnley. When his mother abdicated in 1567, he was crowned James VI of Scotland, at the age of one. He had tutors that exercised the power till he was grown enough to take decisions. George Buchanan and Peter Young were in charge

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⁴ POPE PIUS V (Saint Pius) He was crowned on 7th January 1566 and died on 1st May 1572. SOURCE OF INFORMATION Collier's Encyclopedia Cromwell Ed. 1964 Book 17

of the Royal affairs and also pushed James into the intellectual life as they found he was an extremely intelligent boy. James acquired a genuine interest for Theology and Art as well as all that had to do with intellectual activities.

He was only King of Scotland for thirty six years. James believed in the divine right of the King and thought that all his power in the throne of Scotland came directly from God. In 1589, upon the necessity to give the Crown an heir, James married Anne of Denmark. Anne was frivolous and shallow, while James liked to think of himself as an academic, who had a great passion for knowledge. James kept the company of his favourite friends who regarded him as wise and intelligent so, he took them with him, when he travelled to London. They were those who pressured him in his first decisions when he was crowned in London, upon the death of Elizabeth I of England. He became James I of England. The first half of his reign was not a failure. He continued some of Elizabeth's reforms and supported the "Church of England". He also let some Puritans be present at "The Hampton Court Conference"⁵, though he was doubtful about them and the consequence. He was really an intellectual and had a clear thought about Theology, but he would not accept things that could damage his own reign. The great clash came when the Puritans aimed at gaining territory in the Government. There, he thought of the old days of rebellions in Scotland and the consequences for him. He addressed the Puritans in fury and started a religious policy in England and Ireland, which became more strict than that of Elizabeth. A new version of the Bible was translated and issued under James I's consent, in 1611.

James I deceived the Irish people and all the Catholic Englishmen and women who hoped for the acknowledgement and their legal right to exercise the freedom of faith. James thought he was chosen by God and he was above everyone and everything; consequently, he ruled with a complete sense of absolutism. The second part of his Government was a time of weakness and mistaken policy. He left his favourites, Robert Carr and George Villiers, to take decisions, so they exercised a sort of regency in England and Ireland, but they made the Crown, in James I's time, a corrupt one. During the last year

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⁵ **HAMPTON COURT CONFERENCE.** It took place in January 1604. The Conference was held after a petition for a Conference where the issues raised in it could be discussed in a formal setting. Bishops and Puritans were both invited. The Puritans published "Advice tending to Reformation". **SOURCE OF INFORMATION:** www.historylearningsite.co.uk/hampton_court_conference

of James's life, he was often seriously ill and scarcely visited London. He had successive attacks that made his health too weak to rule three countries at the same time. James finally died during a violent attack of dysentery in March 1625.

James I's reign meant another failure for Ireland. He exercised Absolutism and did not allow Ireland to grow in its genuine Catholic faith, though he was a Theologist and deeply thought of God's magnificence. James's period was the starting point of a long succession of Irish rebellions and the Civil War.

1.g) CHARLES I

Charles was born in 1600, the second son of King James VI of Scotland. His right to succeed his father in the throne only arose when his elder brother, Prince Henry died in 1612. By the period between this event and his father's death, King James had managed to arrange a marriage between Charles and Infanta Maria of Spain, because James thought that it would be the best way to keep Europe in peace and protect the English dominions in Ireland. The marriage came to nothing, so no negotiation with Spain could be effected. Hurriedly, the advisors of the Crown and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in particular, tried a new marriage for Charles. This time, his bride would be Henrietta Maria of France.

When James I died in 1625, Charles was crowned King Charles of England and Ireland. England received him with great joy and hope, since every man and woman of England thought Charles would revive the glorious years of Elizabeth I. Ireland, on the other hand, had much to fear and little to hope for better conditions of life. But, there were good prospects for the Catholics with Charles on the throne. James I, Charles I's father, had promised to help the Catholic followers, so Charles had two great obligations to consider, *a) He should continue his father's promise given to the Roman Catholics. b.) His marriage to a French Catholic Princess forced him to think about coherent resolutions, in religious affairs.*

The religious affairs brought great difficulties between England and its neighbouring countries. The situation slowly led England into war with France and George Villiers was sent to fight for the English cause. Actually, Charles cut more the figure of a

generous King, than that of a meaningless soldier, who fought over trifles. However, he could not give up the cause if the war had not started yet. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was largely defeated in France, so he had to return to England and accept the worst scorns in his country. Only a few months later, was Buckingham accused of high treason and then executed, but tensions did not loosen. King and Parliament entered an endless quarrel that only ended with the dissolution of Parliament. From then onwards the king's power became totally absolute and he ruled the country by himself.

In general, Charles's attitude as a ruler was kind, as he was a protector of the poor people against the conditions of work that they had. As for Ireland, Charles sent Minister Stratford, to rule that country and produce a sort of kind despotism. In England, the situation in higher circles was quite different. He imposed taxes on large scale trade, in order to collect the money he could not get through Parliament. Meanwhile, he continued the persecution of the Puritans and witnessed the largest emigration of those groups to New England, in America. Towards 1640, Charles I's situation was difficult. He was Anglican, so the Scots would not back him unless he let them follow the Presbyterian rites. Puritans, as said above, emigrated to America and finally, the Irish people pleaded for their right to follow the Roman Catholic faith. The rich powerful people did not support him as he had imposed great taxes on them and had interfered in their private activities. After a long struggle between Crown and Parliament that took no less than five years, Charles I was found guilty of high treason and executed on January 30th 1646. Ireland was once more left without solutions and forced to accept the laws and faith that were not its own.

1.h) OLIVER CROMWELL

He lived exactly during the first half of the seventeenth century, as he was born in 1599 and died in 1658. He was the grandson of Thomas Crowell, the well known Minister during Henry VIII's reign. Oliver was the eldest son of Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward. They were a common country couple that had acquired considerable wealth, during the Reformation period. Oliver's father died when he was 18, so he had to give up his studies and join the family business to look after his mother and brothers. Oliver Cromwell's figure was that of a great opponent to the Church of England and, consequently, to the king himself. Cromwell became a follower of the Puritan doctrine, so

he defended the Puritans' claims, which were opposed to the Church of England and to the High Church⁶ trend, started by William Laud, during Charles I's reign.

As we stated above Charles I reigned over England, Scotland and Ireland for ten years without Parliament, so Charles did not share his enemies with any other power. Rich people and great merchants were definitely Charles's great enemies. Charles also provoked the Puritans and all those who wanted to hold any reform. Charles governed having few limitations for his own decisions but when he was forced to summon the Parliament on behalf of the excessive taxations, he had to face the Chairman of the House of Commons, who was Oliver Cromwell. This was the time when the Puritans and Oliver Cromwell himself showed their deepest opposition to the King. After the execution of Charles I, England became a Republic and Cromwell was appointed Chairman of the Council of State. The Royalists, on the other hand, kept control of Ireland as it had been for many years an English dominion.

The Royal forces wanted to use Ireland as a base for further attacks on the new Republican Council. Oliver Cromwell was warned about this and advised to send an expeditionary force that could control the rebellions. It was during the year 1649, when Cromwell's forces secured Dublin and marched north to Drogheda. Then, the Governor was asked to surrender, to avoid any bloody war but his answer was extraordinarily heroic. He chose to fight for the defence of the country and his honour. Here, we can appreciate the Irish soul, sense of duty and Nationalism, because neither the Royal cause nor the Puritan one were theirs. They only wanted to have their own Government and Religion; in fact, it was the decision of people who saw that Puritanism took them even further from their deep Roman Catholic faith. The Governor's forces were defeated and he was finally executed, together with those Irishmen who had taken part in the rebellion. This result made other Irish rebels surrender and abandon any uprising. At last, the Irish were deprived of all their properties, though some time later those who proved their innocence in the rebellions could recover some land. Of course, the land given to the Irish owners was the worst and less fertile in the whole Irish territory.

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⁶**HIGH CHURCH** It is related to Ecclesiology and Liturgy in Christian Theology and practice, although now used with regards to many Christian denominations. The term has traditionally been associated with Anglican tradition in particular. **SOURCE OF INFORMATION** www.es.wikipedia.org.at/high_church

This situation was again a new failure in the Anglo - Irish affairs. In 1650, the Irish struggle was not only a religious one but it had also turned to be both political and economic, too, since life in Ireland was day after day, more difficult and menacing. Oliver Cromwell was a deep Puritan who loved his wife and children and scarcely read any other book but the Bible. He was extremely religious and did not accept the others' creeds. Some writers said that he was a generous ruler in England but in fact, he sank Ireland into poverty and punished the Irish families simply because they defended their ancestral Catholic faith and their land.

1. i) CHARLES II

Charles belonged to the House of Stuarts. He was the second son of Charles I and his wife Henrietta Maria. He was born in 1630, at St. James's Palace, in London. At the age of 21, Charles I, his father, was executed so, he was persuaded to take shelter in Scotland, as Cromwell's forces were continually threatening the country with their attacks. Charles II was crowned at Scone on January 1st 1651 and became king of Scotland. Soon after that, he invaded England and tried to attack London but he was definitely defeated by Cromwell's army. After he had to surrender at Worcester, Charles II was forced to go into exile from England. He could not go back to Scotland because Cromwell's armies were controlling the country, so he wandered in disguise till he reached France.

Two years after Cromwell's death in 1658, England was sunk in serious difficulties and in a deep anarchy. Parliament and army continued in struggle but no one did anything to build up the damaged country. In 1660, members of the Long Parliament⁷ and common people too showed an increasing tendency for the restoration of the Monarchy. Charles was then asked to move to England with the prospect of giving him the legitimate succession to his father's throne. He first moved to Holland and from there he issued his "Declaration of Breda", where he stated his genuine intention of restoring the monarchical system in England. A Convention Parliament was then created to deal with Charles II's return. He landed in Dover, in May 1660 and was crowned King of England and Ireland one year later. Charles married Princess Katherine of Braganza, who was Portuguese and

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⁷ LONG PARLIAMENT It is the name given to the English Parliament called by Charles I on 3rd November 1640, following the Bishop's Wars. It received that name from the fact that by a unique Act of Parliament it could be dissolved with the agreement of the members but those members did not agree to its dissolution until after the English Civil War. SOURCE OF INFORMATION
WWW.en.wikipedia.org.ar/wiki/long_parliament

brought Bombay and Tourier to the British Crown, as her personal dowry. She was Roman Catholic and naturally opened a new point of discussion in England and hope in Ireland where people still suffered the consequences of Cromwell's persecutions and losses.

Charles was always beset by financial difficulties. The Parliament always kept him short of money because it was a wise way to limit the King's power. In fact, the money given was always less than the amount the Crown needed to support its high rate of expenses. As a result, Charles soon asked Louis XIV of France to finance his needs. The king of France accepted but this caused a continual friction in the affairs between the King and Parliament. Once again, England was at a foreign King's will so the economy, the Navy and the diplomatic services ran a similar fate. Consequently, Charles ruled without calling a Parliament from 1681 to 1685. As regards Charles II's religious policy, he was tolerant. He wished he would see England become Roman Catholic again but in his declaration to the Vatican he stated that he would never impose faith by force. In fact, his sort of generosity was not understood in England and a Popish Plot⁸ was planned with the purpose of murdering Charles and excluding James from succession. They tried to establish Anglicanism which should be the Church of England, for ever.

By the Treaty of Dover, the King of England had promised to restore Catholicism both in England and in Ireland. Although Charles was a devout Catholic, religion was not his main purpose in any alliance with France. However, his death came in 1685 without any solution to the religious problems.

1.j) JAMES II

James was the son of Charles I and brother of Charles II. He was born in 1633 at St. James's Palace and given the title of Duke of York. He followed a military career that soon showed great success. When Cromwell was chairman of the Council of State, James was captured by the Parliamentarians and in 1646 he was sent to prison. After a short time there, he managed to escape and cross to France where he joined the French army and showed his real skill in the art of war. He only returned to England with his brother Charles when Restoration was established in 1660. Then, he was appointed Lord High Admiral, a

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⁸ THE POPISH PLOT (1678 - 1681) It was a Catholic conspiracy. In fact the plot was devised as part of a conspiracy to discredit the Catholics in England. In 1678, a pair of corrupt English clergymen named Titus Oates and Israel Tnge announced that they had uncovered the plot TO murder King Charles II. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. www.es.wikipedia.org.ar/the_popish-plot.

position by which he showed his honest wishes to restore the English Monarchical system, the English Navy and the prerogatives that England had lost in the previous years. In fact, Amsterdam, which had been a British far aim, was taken by the English in 1665 and given the name of New York, in his honour.

James married Anne Hyde daughter of the Earl of Clarendon and she became a convert to the Catholic faith shortly before she died. James announced his conversion to Roman Catholicism in 1672 and favoured the alliance with Rome. The Popish Plot put James in front of a very difficult situation. Nevertheless, on the death of Charles II, his brother, James was crowned King of England and Ireland. The Country as a whole accepted him and Ireland kept its expectations for the acknowledgement of their ancestral Roman Catholic faith. England accepted him as the rightful king of the country and they also guessed he would not allow factions to fall into a Civil war again. In fact, the threat of a new civil war was one of the dangers that the English people had suffered for long years.

His oppressive policy and the birth of a son with his second wife "Mary of Modena" created a hard atmosphere in the English leading circles. England feared a Catholic succession to the throne after James II's death, so James's son in law William of Orange was invited to come to England in order to secure an Anglican succession in the throne of England, so James II sought support from France and from Ireland. Both were willing to help the Catholics in England but English forces were too strong to fight against them. Ireland saw the opportunity to fight for their religious cause and have it definitely restored in their country. Louis XIV of France defended James but they all were defeated at Boyne in 1690. James II reigned, among difficulties, religious struggle and fight for domination; so he had to flee into exile, in France till his death in 1701. The succession was quite peculiar as both James's daughters became Queens of England and Ireland. Mary reigned together with her husband William III and then Anne governed alone.

1.k) WILLIAM AND MARY

William of Orange and his wife Mary, who was James's II eldest daughter, came to the throne of England and Ireland, during a great period of struggle for the succession to the throne and the adoption of the official religion. The Parliament gained importance and managed to exercise control over the King's financial affairs. This

movement was, in fact, a kind of peaceful revolution that marked an important change in the composition of the Government and paved the way towards the contemporary system. As a result of this revolution, Parliament passed two declarations about the succession to the throne of England, in 1682. 1. *THE BILL OF RIGHTS*, after James II's reign. It stated that William and Mary were declared King and Queen of England and Ireland. After them the succession to the throne would be given to their children and in case they had no heir, it would fall on Anne, James II's daughter. An important clause was added, by which no Roman Catholic succession to the throne of England and Ireland should be allowed. 2. *THE ACT OF SETTLEMENT*. It was passed in 1701, when James II died and had the purpose of arranging the succession to the throne of England after William and Mary. They had no heir and Anne was childless, so Sophie's granddaughter would be the appointed Queen with Protestant roots. Parliament also stated, through this act, that William could not leave England without its consent. The movement secured the control of taxation and the use of individual freedom. New regulations were introduced and a certain toleration of creed was accepted though restrictions on the Roman Catholics were not modified. The Toleration Act, which was passed in 1689, too, granted a sort of liberty of religion in England but it could not be enjoyed by the Irish people because Roman Catholics were excluded from any further toleration. England accepted William and Mary without great opposition but Ireland only submitted to their authority after the Battle of the River Boyne in 1690.⁹

William's forces easily defeated those of James and William's interest in England was part of his policy against France. Individual opinion in England was not really in favour of William, who was Calvinist and rather unsociable, although they accepted him. William showed he was a foreign king on the English throne. His manners and his friends were definitely Dutch. To make things even worse for him, Mary's death in 1695 increased his unpopularity in England. Parliament attacked his policy, as it denounced the great properties of Irish lands that William had granted to some of his Dutch friends. This fact was, once more, another danger for the Irish purpose of freedom. During William's times

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⁹ **THE BATTLE OF BOYNE.** The deposed king James VII of Scotland and James II of England and Ireland and his Jacobite supporters were defeated by James' nephew and son-in-law, William III and his supporters. The battle took place on July 1st 1690 just outside the town of Drogheda on Ireland's east coast. Each army stood on opposing sides of the River Boyne. SOURCE OF INFORMATION. www.cs.Wikipedia.org.at/wiki/the_battle_of_boyne.

the Irish not only had the English Parliament's regulations against them, but a number of Dutch owners who decided about the destiny of the Irish land and its production.

England grew, in certain aspects, on behalf of great expenditures and an increasing National debt. Nevertheless, that great cost gave England a great advance and an important improvement in its economy and social level. During William and Mary's reign, two great events happened in England. 1. *THE ENGLISH DEBT OF THE YEAR 1693*. 2. *THE CREATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND* The Monarch borrowed large sums of money from the people of the country and they saw that investment as an interesting way of saving. This fact could be a good possibility for certain social and financial circles but if conditions of life in Ireland had been poor, they would become worse with this English debt. The purpose of that National Debt was principally, the financing of wars, so neither England nor Ireland would profit from it. Moreover, Irish trade had to be checked by the English authorities that needed more and more money to finance the large expenditures of the Government. The Bank of England was founded in 1694 and gave the Country a great development.

Between 1688 and 1714, England entered a series of foreign conflicts. France, the Netherlands and Ireland were the principal centres of struggle. James II and even France were interested in regaining the throne. James had gathered forces and landed in Ireland, which was always ready to fight for the acknowledgement of their Roman Catholic faith. Catholics and Protestants were already at war and no efforts were enough to obtain the rights they fought for. William himself landed in Ireland and won the great victory of The Boyne on 1st July 1690 near the banks of the River Boyne, which was already mentioned. The French forces were on James' side and some Irish Protestants, English Natives and Dutch soldiers were on William's side. Limerick which was the last Catholic fortress, surrendered in 1691, so William secured his position in Ireland, too.

In 1701 James II died and recognized his son James as his successor to the throne of England, France and Holland. He took sides in the struggle and claimed to hold a war to decide who the successor of the throne would be. William was ready for it but he died in 1702, before war broke out. Princess Anne succeeded to the throne of England according to the Bill of Rights on William's death. Anne was James's II youngest daughter.

She was born on 6th February 1665, at St James's Palace, in London. Her Mother, Anne Hyde, died in 1671, so Anne spent rather an unhappy childhood. In July 1683, she married Prince George of Denmark. She was Protestant and had taken William of Orange's side, so the succession met no obstacles. During her reign, she was backed by the Duke of Marlborough¹⁰, who successfully fought the war of the Spanish succession. She got on well with the High Church but her policy was not successful with the Whig Ministers. Anne was little interested in Literature or in any art though she was generous and kind, at times. Anne died in 1714 and was succeeded by George, Sophia's son. Sophia was James's I granddaughter through Elizabeth his daughter. We should remark that Ireland had not important changes in its history during Anne's short reign.

1.1) GEORGE I

He became the first Hanoverian King of Great Britain and Ireland. He was born on 28th March 1660, in Hanover. He was the son of Ernest Augustus of Hanover and Sophia, the granddaughter of King James I of England. George was educated as a soldier, took part in important battles and became well distinguished by his heroism. He married Sophia Dorothea of Prussia¹¹ with whom he had two children: George Augustus who became King George II of England and Sophia, later Queen of Prussia. George Louis (His full name) was crowned George I of England and Ireland after Queen Anne's death, in August 1714. He was a man of considerable ability and with a deep knowledge of the European affairs. Not only was he skillful in military affairs but he also managed the diplomatic interests. Ireland suffered injustice and persecutions, during George I's reign, as well as under the Stuart's and the Tudor's rule. After the capitulation of Limerick was signed, England promised the Irish people that the Roman Catholics in Ireland would have the same privileges as they had had in Charles II's reign. Of course, this never happened because English Parliament restricted the rights of the Roman Catholics and passed an Act stating it. Catholics could not sit in the English Parliament, consequently only Protestants were allowed to be members of it. A Roman Catholic could not vote, either in England or

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¹⁰ **THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH** John Churchill (1658 - 1722) He was the first Duke of Marlborough, in 1702. **SOURCE OF INFORMATION** www.es.wikipedia.org.ar

¹¹ **SOPHIA DOROTHEA OF PRUSSIA**. She was born in 1666 and died in 1726. She was the electress of Hanover , wife of Elector George Louis, later George I of England. She was also called Sophia Dorothea of Cellie. She married George in 1692. **SOURCE OF INFORMATION** Columbia Encyclopedia, 5th edition. Copyright 2007 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

in Ireland. Catholics were excluded from any profession. They could not be educated at any University, keep a school or practise education. No Roman Catholic man could marry a Protestant woman and could not buy land either. They could not have a horse worth five pounds or be granted or given land by any Protestant landowner. When a Roman Catholic died, his lands had to be divided in equal portions among his sons, but if the eldest of them was a Protestant no division was made because he inherited the whole. Roman Catholics had to be registered in Ireland and Irish Bishops had to leave either Ireland or England. No Roman Catholic Church could have a bell to call the attendants to the reduced services they had. The interference of the English Parliament in Irish affairs was complete. It usually passed laws that had to do with the internal affairs of Ireland. Apart from religion, Ireland was in need of great reforms but England was not willing to introduce any. The Viceroys of Ireland were Englishmen who spent long periods in Ireland. There should not be Catholic Bishops and the Protestant ones, who were English, only travelled to Ireland on special occasions. George was not interested in the Irish problems, because his real purpose lay in the rest of the European countries and in his German possessions. In fact, he died on 15th June 1727, in Germany, on the way to visit Hanover.

1.m) GEORGE II

He was the second member of the House of Hanover who ruled Great Britain and Ireland. George was born George Augustus on 10th November 1683 at Herrenhausen, the German Hanover Castle. He was the only son of George I and Sophia Dorothea. On 2nd September he married Caroline of Anspach¹² who had really a charming personality that made her a kind woman. George Augustus became Prince of Wales when his father was crowned king of England and Ireland. Soon, he quarrelled with his father so violently that he and Caroline, his wife set up a rival court at Leicester House. This parallel court became the centre for those who opposed the king. Robert Walpole¹³ was one of the most assiduous visitors to the Leicester Court and became Caroline's close admirer as well as their negotiator for George Augustus's reconciliation with his father. Walpole was a trustworthy

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¹² CAROLINE OF ANSPACH (1683 – 1737) She married George I of England in 1705. They were parents of Frederick (Prince of Wales), Anne (Princess royal), Sophia Eleonor, Caroline Elizabeth, George William, William Augustus, Mary and Louisa. All of them Hanover descendants. SOURCE OF INFORMATION www.snakers.pair.com/roots/h5/htm

¹³ SIR ROBERT WALPOLE. He was born on 26th August 1676 in Houghton, Norfolk in a wealthy family. He was educated at Cambridge and in 1701 he became a member of the Parliament where his father had previously been. He rose rapidly and became member of the Admiralty Board and an Adviser of the Court. SOURCE OF INFORMATION www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures.

Minister and perhaps the most important figure in George Augustus's court, although at first he was considered unfaithful and only Caroline's admiration saved him. George became George II, King of England and Ireland when his father died in 1727. Very soon, George II quarrelled with his heir Frederick, Prince of Wales, and sent him out of the court. All that happened shortly before his wife died in 1737.

The situation in Ireland was dreadful, not only in its religious or political affairs but also in the economic concern. The Irish land was in the hands of the English owners and they only thought of their own profit. Irish cattle and wool were the best of Europe, but the English Parliament during this period hindered all possibilities of development. Ireland could not export its production to any country but England. As a consequence of the Irish support to James II, much of its land was confiscated and given to English owners. Moreover, a large number of those English owners of Irish lands lived in England and rarely went to Ireland.

They let large portions of land to tenants who exploited them with no purpose of giving any benefit to the Irish industry. The Irish peasants were ruined and had to pay a rent to the tenants to toil the land that scarcely gave them a profit. Sometimes they were given a sack of potato for their subsistence. Such were the conditions of Ireland in the early eighteenth century that they made the country unhappy and unbearable. The wealthiest and well informed Irishmen left Ireland to invest their money elsewhere and Spain was, perhaps, the best country chosen to settle in at that time and a place where they could follow their own Catholic faith.

1.n) GEORGE III

He was born, George William Frederick of Hanover, on 4th June 1738, in London. He was the grandson of George I and was crowned king of England and Ireland in 1760, when his grandfather died. He ruled the Country through his own ministers that established a new policy, by which the king showed a complete agreement with the British actions in the American War of Independence. Conditions gradually improved in Ireland in the second half of the eighteenth century. England tried to diminish restrictions on the Catholics, so that it would have fewer enemies in Ireland and avoid the Irish to leave for America to fight against Great Britain. The American war of Independence brought relief to

the Irish policy since it gave Ireland an opportunity of pressing English consent and obtaining positive results.

During the latest stages of the war, Ireland became the focus of subsequent invasions that mainly came from France. As a consequence of these attacks from abroad, groups of organized Irish volunteers gathered to defend their country. The main one was called "Irish Volunteers" to which people of the higher circles gave funds with great sacrifice. The Government remained out of these movements as it thought they would not go too far, however the action of these organizations went definitely further, when they showed they could be powerful, by demanding an active participation in Parliament. They tried to obtain the abolition of the restrictions on the Irish industry.

The effect of the French Revolution on Ireland was very important. People saw that the French Revolution was a claim for equality both in social and religious affairs and they wanted to have it in Ireland, too. People always wanted the emancipation of the Roman Catholics and so the right to vote and with it to be able to hold a profession. Wolf Tone, another Irish rebel of the late eighteenth century, formed an extremist party that aimed at cutting all connections with England. In 1798, Wolf Tone and Lord Fitzgerald completed the union with the organization of "The United Irishmen" that planned to join the efforts of the Ulster Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics of all Ireland, against England. Minister Pitt¹⁴ saw that something urgent had to be done, so he summoned Parliament to produce an act which would give the vote to Roman Catholics in Ireland, though they would not, still, be members of Parliament.

In the last years of the eighteenth century and the first years of the nineteenth century, Pitt, the English Prime Minister, sent Lord Fitzwilliam as the Viceroy of Ireland. On his first day in his post, he promised the Irish people that the Roman Catholics would have the same right as Protestants. As soon as Pitt heard about the Viceroy's declaration, he refused to support him and declared himself against Fitzwilliam's policy. The effect in Ireland was very serious because Irish people accused Pitt and even the king of high treason. Rebellions started in Ulster and spread to other counties. Urgently, Pitt ordered the

¹⁴ **WILLIAM PITT** English Prime Minister, also called Pitt, the younger, as he was the son of William Pitt the elder. W.Pitt the younger was Prime minister from 1783 to 1801 and from 1804 to 1806. SOURCE OF INFORMATION www.es.wikipedia.org/wiki/william_pitt.